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Sparassidae from Japan. II. First *Pseudopoda* species and new *Sinopoda* species (Araneae: Sparassidae: Heteropodinae)

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Abstract — The genus *Pseudopoda* is recorded for the first time from Japan. *Pseudopoda kasariana* sp. nov. (♂,♀) and *Pseudopoda spirembolus* sp. nov. (♂,♀) are described from Amami-ôshima Island and Okinawajima Island respectively. Four new *Sinopoda* species are described: *Sinopoda albofasciata* (♂), *Sinopoda derivata* (♂,♀), *Sinopoda ogatai* (♂,♀) and *Sinopoda stellatops* (♂,♀). *Sinopoda koreana* (Paik 1968) is recorded for the first time from Japan. New records of *Sinopoda okinawana* Jäger & Ono 2000 and *S. tanikawai* Jäger & Ono 2000 are presented. Within the genus *Sinopoda* Jäger 1999 the *okinawana* species-group is newly diagnosed, which is represented by *S. albofasciata* sp. nov. (Japan), *S. derivata* sp. nov. (Japan), *S. fasciculata* Jäger, Gao & Fei 2002 (China), *S. hamata* (Fox 1937) (China), *S. koreana* (Paik 1968) (Korea, Japan), *S. okinawana* Jäger & Ono 2000 (Japan), *S. tanikawai* Jäger & Ono 2000 (Japan), *S. wangi* Song & Zhu 1999 (China). *Sinopoda stellata* (Schenkel 1963) is deleted from the list of Japanese spiders and considered endemic to central China.

Key words — Araneae, Sparassidae, *Pseudopoda*, *Sinopoda*, Japan, new species, taxonomy

Introduction

A revisional study of the family Sparassidae in Japan was recently started by the present authors (Jäger & Ono 2000). Four new species were described and records of described species were given. Since then new material of Sparassidae has become available, which is treated in the present paper. The diversity of Japanese Sparassidae turned out to be larger than assumed so far, especially in southern parts (Tokara Islands, Amami Islands, Ryukyu Islands).

Material and Methods

Style of description follows Jäger & Ono (2000).

Abbreviations. ALE-anterior lateral eyes, AME-anterior median eyes, AW-anterior width of prosoma, CC-chelicerae, CH-clypeus height, CX-coxa, FE-femur, MT-metatarsus, NHMK-Natural History Museum Kitakyushu, NSMT-National Science Museum Tokyo, OL-opisthosoma length, OS-opisthosoma, OW-opisthosoma width, PA-patella, PH-prosoma height, PJ-number of Sparassidae examined by Peter Jäger, PL-prosoma length, PLE-posterior lateral eyes, PME-posterior median eyes, PP-palpus, PS-prosoma, PW-prosoma width, RTA-retrolateral tibal apophysis, ST-sternum, TI-tibia; I, II, III, IV-number of legs.

Taxonomy

Family Sparassidae Bertkau 1872
Subfamily Heteropodinae Thorell 1873
Genus *Pseudopoda* Jäger 2000

The genus *Pseudopoda* was erected by Jäger (2000) and revised mainly based on Himalayan representatives (Jäger 2001). A total of 62 species were hitherto described and further 25 undescribed species (mainly from China) are known to the senior author. The genus *Pseudopoda* is distributed from Pakistan in the West to Japan in the East, and from Shaanxi Prov. (China) in the North to Sumatra in the South. The two species presented in this paper show the first records of *Pseudopoda* in Japan and the eastern limit of the genus in Asia.

Pseudopoda kasariana sp. nov.
Figs. 1–6

Type material. ♂ holotype (PJ 1707), Kasari, Amami-ôshima Is., Kagoshima Pref., Japan, 28.VIII.1989, dead on 3.II.1990, A. Tanikawa leg., NSMT-Ar 3720. 1♂ paratype (PJ 1708), Kasari, Amami-ôshima Is., Kagoshima Pref., Japan, 28.VIII.1989, A. Tanikawa leg., NSMT-Ar 3719. 1♀ paratype (PJ 1709), same data as holotype, NSMT-Ar 3718.

Diagnosis. Closely related to *Pseudopoda spirembolus*

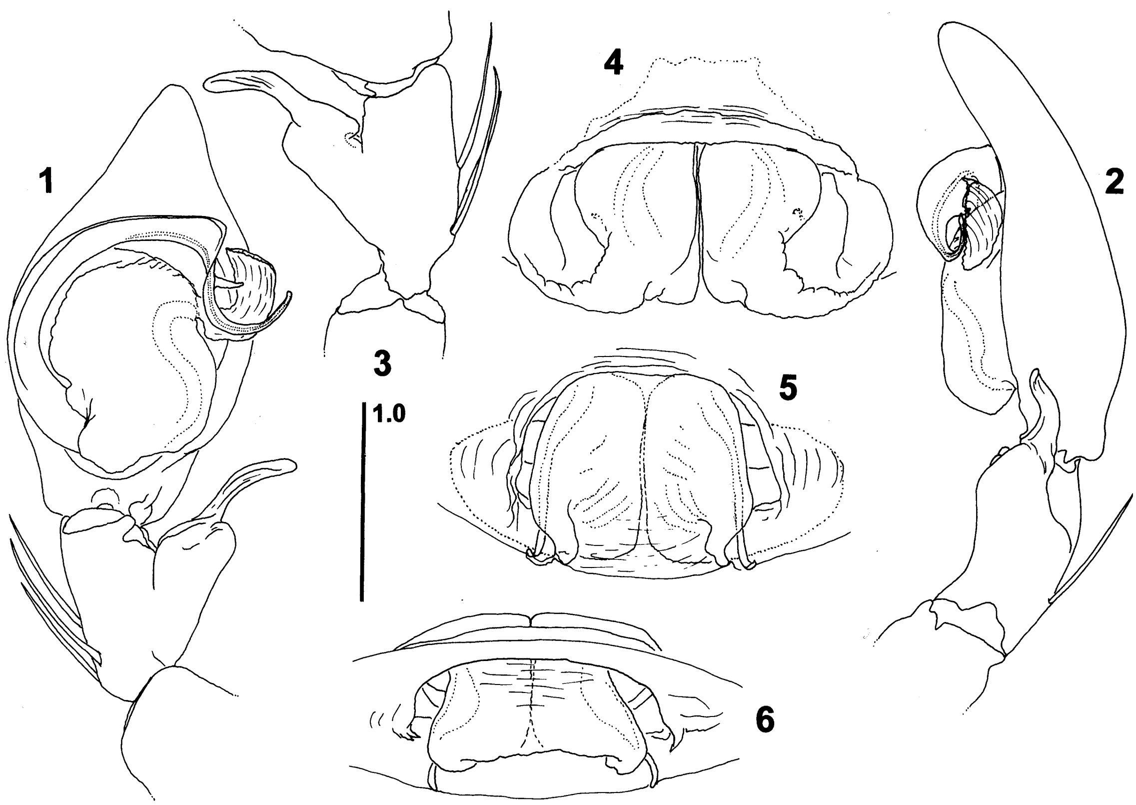
sp. nov., but with following differences in the genitalia: ♂♂ 1. embolus shorter than in *P. spirembolus* sp. nov., 2. dorsal RTA not distinctly "S"-shaped as in *P. spirembolus* sp. nov. (ventral view), 3. cymbium with smaller retrolateral bulge than in *P. spirembolus* sp. nov. (Figs. 1–3), ♀♀ 1. pits in lateral lobes wider than in *P. spirembolus* sp. nov. (Fig. 4), 2. vulva with an undivided dorsal cover (this cover divided by a median suture in *P. spirembolus* sp. nov.) (Figs. 5–6).

Description. ♂: Measurements (in mm, holotype first, paratype in parentheses): PL 4.1 (4.3), PW 3.6 (4.0), AW 1.7 (1.9), PH 1.2 (1.4), OL 5.8 (6.5), OW 3.4 (3.7). Eyes: AME 0.20 (0.21), ALE 0.27 (0.29), PME 0.25 (0.25), PLE 0.28 (0.29), AME-AME 0.13 (0.10), AME-ALE 0.06 (0.06), PME-PME 0.24 (0.28), PME-PLE 0.28 (0.28), AME-PME 0.30 (0.34), ALE-PLE 0.22 (0.24), CH AME 0.30 (0.35), CH ALE 0.28 (0.29). Measurements of palp and legs as in Table 1.

Leg formula: 2143, spination: PP 130(1),000,2101, FE I–III 323, IV 321, PA I–II 001, III 001(0), IV 000, TI I 2226, II 22(1)26, III–IV 2126, MT I–II 1014, III 3(2)014, IV 3036.

Embolus arising from tegulum in a 6– to 7–o'clock-position, running first a semi-circle, bent at its tip in another direction; with an embolic apophysis; flattened. Tegulum with a hump, this covering arising point of embolus. RTA originating from proximal tibia (Fig. 1). Proximal part of RTA massive, apical part thinner and slightly bent (Figs. 1–3).

Color: Yellowish-brown with darker pattern. PS, CC and legs (FE-TI) with small spots (as in Figs. 9–10). FE with



Figs. 1–6. *Pseudopoda kasariana* sp. nov. from Amami-ôshima, Japan: 1–3, ♂ holotype (NSMT-Ar 3720); 4–6, ♀ paratype (NSMT-Ar 3718). — 1, Male left palp, ventral view; 2, male left palp, retrolateral view; 3, male left palpal tibia, dorsal view; 4, epigyne, ventral view; 5, vulva, dorsal view; 6, vulva, anterior view (Scale in mm)

Table 1. Measurements of palp and legs of *Pseudopoda kasariana* sp. nov. (♂ holotype with ♂ paratype in parentheses)

♂	Fe	Pa	Ti	Mt	Ta	Total
Pp	2.0 (2.2)	1.0 (1.1)	1.2 (1.3)	—	2.2 (2.4)	6.4 (7.0)
I	5.8 (6.6)	2.0 (2.3)	6.2 (7.1)	5.3 (6.1)	1.8 (1.9)	21.2 (24.0)
II	6.3 (7.1)	2.1 (2.4)	6.5 (7.4)	5.3 (6.2)	1.8 (1.9)	22.0 (25.0)
III	5.0 (5.6)	1.6 (1.9)	4.9 (5.6)	3.9 (4.6)	1.3 (1.5)	16.7 (19.2)
IV	5.9 (6.8)	1.6 (1.8)	5.5 (6.3)	5.3 (6.1)	1.6 (1.7)	19.9 (22.7)

Table 2. Measurements of palp and legs of *Pseudopoda kasariana* sp. nov. (♀ paratype)

♀	Fe	Pa	Ti	Mt	Ta	Total
Pp	2.0	1.1	1.6	–	2.6	7.3
I	6.1	2.5	6.2	5.3	1.8	21.9
II	6.6	2.6	6.3	5.4	1.8	22.7
III	5.4	2.0	4.5	3.8	1.4	17.1
IV	6.4	2.1	4.9	5.3	1.7	20.4

spine patches, TI with a prolateral proximal patch. ST and ventral CX without pattern. Dorsal OS with four dark muscle sigillae in its anterior half. Posterior half of OS with paired irregular patches, these divided by a white transversal line. Lateral OS with irregular pattern. Ventral OS with irregular spots, these running together in front of the spinnerets.

♀: Measurements (in mm): PL 5.4, PW 5.0, AW 2.6, PH 1.6, OL 8.5, OW 5.3. Eyes: AME 0.24, ALE 0.36, PME 0.29, PLE 0.35, AME-AME 0.15, AME-ALE 0.07, PME-PME 0.32, PME-PLE 0.35, AME-PME 0.37, ALE-PLE 0.31, CH AME 0.42, CH ALE 0.36. Measurements of palp and legs as in Table 2.

Leg formula: 2143, spination: PP 131,101,2121,1013, FE I–II 323, III 323(2), IV 321, PA I–II 001, III–IV 000, TI 2126, MT I–II 1014, III 3014, IV 3036.

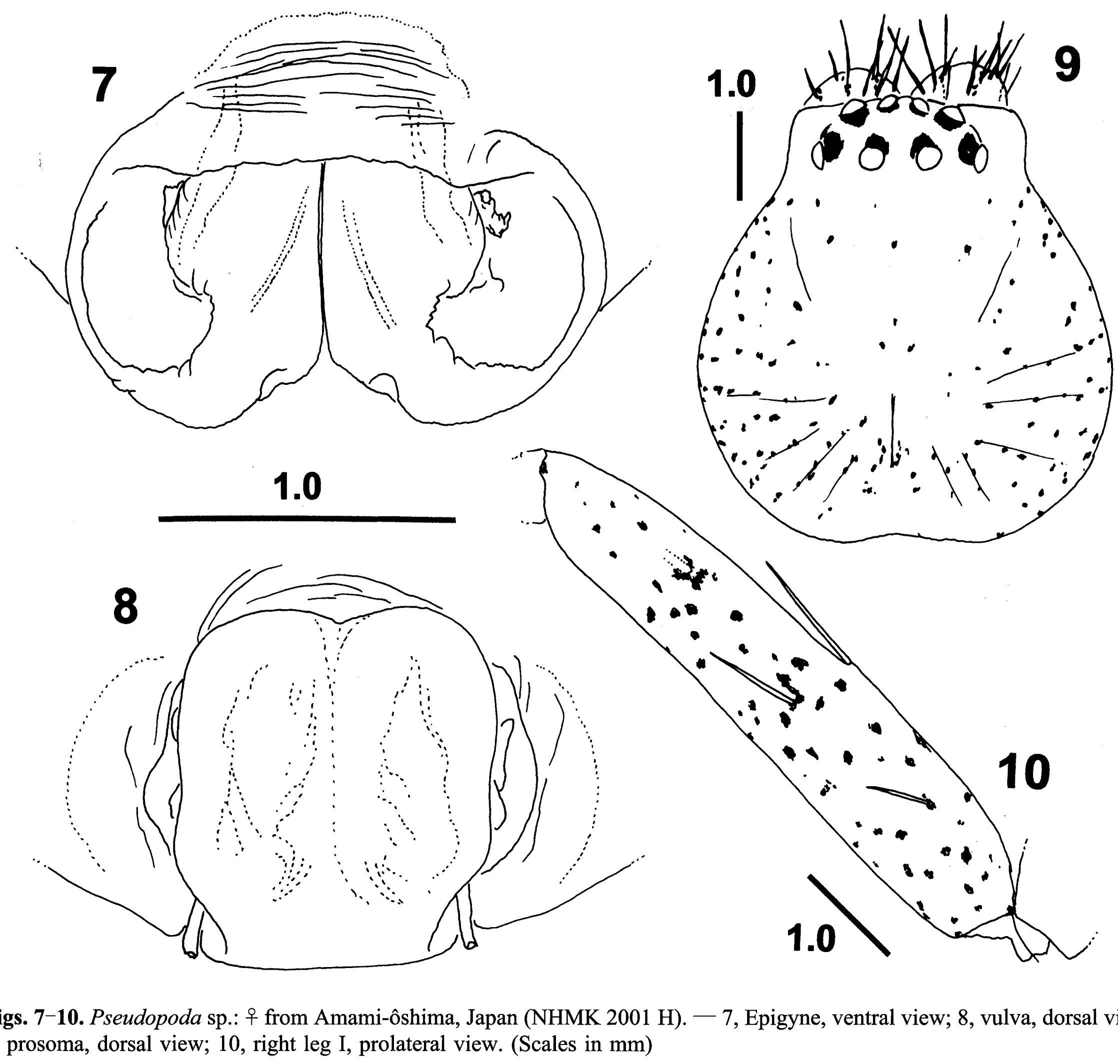
Palpal claw with 6 teeth. Ratio of width to length of epigyne = 1.44. Epigyne with a few distinct wrinkles in its anterior part. Anterior part of lateral lobes covered by a transversal rim. Posterior margin of lateral lobes with an indistinct indentation (Fig. 4).

Color: As in male.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the type locality; adjective.

The following female specimen could not clearly assigned to any described species. It could be conspecific with *P. kasariana* sp. nov. As it shows several differences, it is here described separately as an undetermined specimen.



Figs. 7–10. *Pseudopoda* sp.: ♀ from Amami-ôshima, Japan (NHMK 2001 H). — 7, Epigyne, ventral view; 8, vulva, dorsal view; 9, prosoma, dorsal view; 10, right leg I, prolateral view. (Scales in mm)

Table 3. Measurements of palp and legs of *Pseudopoda* sp. (♀)

♀	Fe	Pa	Ti	Mt	Ta	Total
Pp	2.0	1.1	1.5	–	2.4	7.0
I	5.6	2.2	5.8	4.8	1.7	20.1
II	6.1	2.5	5.9	4.8	1.8	21.1
III	5.0	2.0	4.4	3.6	1.4	16.4
IV	6.0	1.8	4.8	4.9	1.6	19.1

Table 4. Measurements of palp and legs of *Pseudopoda spirembolus* sp. nov. (♂ holotype)

♂	Fe	Pa	Ti	Mt	Ta	Total
Pp	2.4	1.1	1.3	–	3.0	7.8
I	6.8	2.7	7.1	6.3	2.1	25.0
II	7.0	2.8	7.5	6.6	2.2	26.1
III	5.9	2.1	5.7	4.8	1.6	20.1
IV	6.7	2.1	6.0	6.3	1.8	22.9

Pseudopoda sp.
Figs. 7–10

Material examined. ♀ (PJ 1532), Amami-ôshima Island, Amami Islands, Kagoshima Pref., Japan, 12.IV.1976, H. Makihara, *Heteropoda* sp., det. by Dr. Chiyoko Okuma, NHMK 2001 H.

Diagnosis. According to the undivided cover of vulva and the locality closely related to *Pseudopoda kasariana* sp. nov., but with following differences in female genitalia: 1. ratio of width to length of epigyne different (1.32) in comparison to that in *P. kasariana* sp. nov. (1.44), 2. pits of lateral lobes without an additional rim as in *P. kasariana* sp. nov., 3. Posterior lateral lobes more rounded than in *P. kasariana* sp. nov. (Figs. 7–8).

Description. ♀: Measurements (in mm): PL 4.8, PW 4.3, AW 2.5, PH 1.6, OL 7.2, OW 3.7. Eyes: AME 0.22, ALE 0.32, PME 0.28, PLE 0.32, AME-AME 0.15, AME-ALE 0.11, PME-PME 0.34, PME-PLE 0.34, AME-PME 0.41, ALE-PLE 0.31, CH AME 0.43, CH ALE 0.39. Measurements of palp and legs as in Table 3.

Leg formula: 2143, spination: PP 131,101,2121,1014(3), FE I–II 323, III 323(2), IV 321, PA I–III 001, IV 000, TI 2126, MT I–II 1014, II 3(1)014, IV 3136

Palpal claw with 6 teeth. Epigyne with distinct wrinkles in its anterior part. Anterior part of lateral lobes covered by a transversal rim. Posterior margin of lateral lobes with an indistinct indentation (Fig. 7).

Color: As in *P. kasariana* sp. nov., but in general darker and with markings more distinct (Figs. 9–10).

Pseudopoda spirembolus sp. nov.
Figs. 11–14

Type material. 1♂ holotype (PJ 1452), 1♀ paratype (PJ 1453), Sukuta, Nago-shi, Okinawajima Is., Japan, 1.XI.1994, Takeshi Sasaki leg., NSMT-Ar 4469. 1♀ paratype (PJ 1302), Benoki, Okinawajima Is., Okinawa Pref., Japan, 30.III.1997, Akio Tanikawa leg., NSMT-Ar 4222. 1♀ paratype (PJ 1303), Yona, Okinawajima Is., Okinawa Pref., Japan, 26.VI.1997, Takeshi Sasaki leg., NSMT-Ar 4223.

Diagnosis. ♂♂ With unique long spiral embolus (Figs. 11–12). ♀♀ Lateral lobes with pits, these narrower than in *P. kasariana* sp. nov. Dorsal cover of vulva divided by a median suture (Figs. 13–14).

Description. ♂: Measurements (in mm): PL 4.7, PW 4.8, AW 2.0, PH 1.3, OL 4.1, OW 2.2. Eyes: AME 0.25, ALE 0.35, PME 0.29, PLE 0.32, AME-AME 0.14, AME-ALE 0.07, PME-PME 0.31, PME-PLE 0.32, AME-PME 0.35, ALE-PLE 0.29, CH AME 0.41, CH ALE 0.35. Measurements of palp and legs as in Table 4.

Leg formula: 2143, spination: PP 131,100,2101, FE I–III 323, IV 321, PA I–III 001, IV 000, TI I–II 2226, III–IV 2126, MT I–II 1014, III 3014, IV 3036.

Cymbium with a characteristic retrolateral bulge. Embolus arising from tegulum in a retrolateral to proximal position, running first almost 360°, resulting in a large oval-shaped loop. After a bend on the retrolateral side the embolus is running two distal, smaller loops. Embolus in general filiform, but with distinct edges. Tegulum with hump, covering arising point of embolus. Conductor directed retrolaterally. RTA originating from proximal tibia. Distal part of RTA 'S'-shaped, proximal part with triangle-shaped structure, retrolaterally pointed (in ventral view) (Figs. 11–12).

Color: Pale yellow with redbrown markings and sparse hairs. PS with radial rows of spots, some of them widened to lines or patches. CC with three longitudinal stripes of spots. ST and CX pale yellow without pattern. Legs with femoral spine-patches and smaller spots; additional patches at TI (proximal, prolateral). OS dorsally with irregular dark markings; posterior with transversal thin white band; ventrally with spottled median line and dark patch in front of the spinnerets.

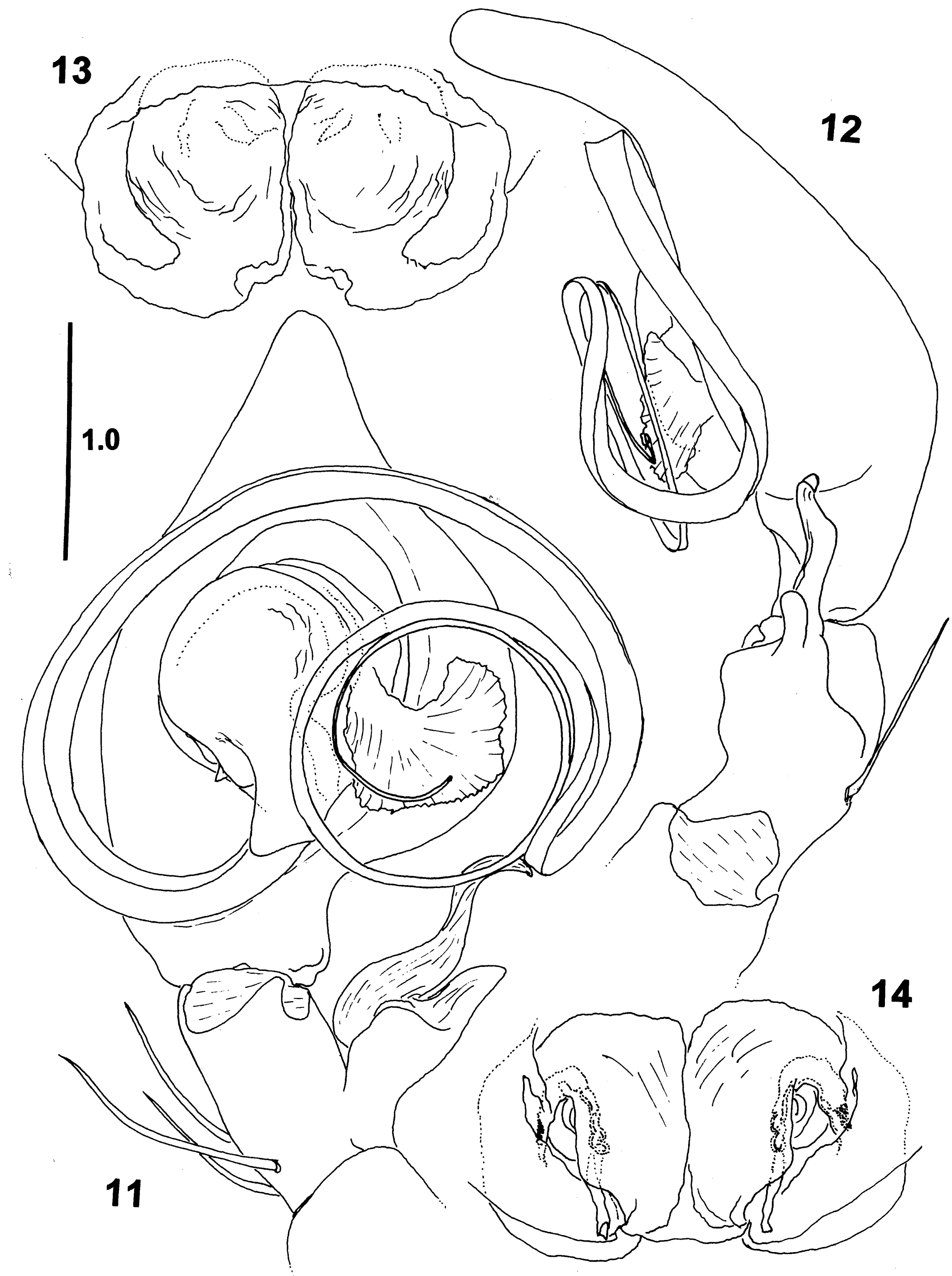
♀: Measurements (in mm): PL 4.0–5.1, PW 3.7–4.7, AW 2.1–2.7, PH 1.3–1.7, OL 4.9–6.5, OW 3.0–4.8. Eyes: AME 0.18–0.25, ALE 0.30–0.36, PME 0.25–0.30, PLE 0.29–0.35, AME-AME 0.14–0.18, AME-ALE 0.04–0.08, PME-PME 0.28–0.34, PME-PLE 0.29–0.35, AME-PME 0.35–0.42, ALE-PLE 0.26–0.31, CH AME 0.38–0.55, CH ALE 0.28–0.45. Measurements of palp and legs as in Table 5.

Table 5. Measurements of palp and legs of *Pseudopoda spirembolus* sp. nov. (♀ paratypes)

♀	Fe	Pa	Ti	Mt	Ta	Total
Pp	1.6–2.0	0.9–1.2	1.1–1.4	–	1.9–2.1	5.7–6.6
I	4.2–5.7	1.8–2.4	4.3–5.7	3.8–5.0	1.5–1.8	15.9–20.6
II	4.6–6.2	2.0–2.5	4.4–5.9	3.9–5.1	1.4–1.8	16.3–21.5
III	3.8–5.2	1.5–2.0	3.2–4.4	2.8–3.8	1.1–1.5	12.4–16.9
IV	4.4–6.1	1.3–1.8	3.5–4.7	3.6–5.0	1.3–1.6	14.1–19.2

Leg formula: 2143, Spination: PP 131,101,2121,1013(4), FE I–II 323, III 322(3), IV 321, PA I 001, II 001(0), III–IV 000, TI 2126, MT I–II 1014, III 302(1)4, IV 3036.

Palpal claw with 6 (5) teeth. Epigyne broader than long (width / length = 1.92), with anterior transversal rim and two lateral lobes, these touching each other in the median line. Each lobe with a pit, posteriorly with a median indentation (Fig. 13). Internal duct system covered by lobes ventrally and dorsally. Only fertilisation ducts visible in a dorsal view. Part of the spiral windings only visible through a small 'window' from a latero-dorsal view. Vulval cover membranous, with wrinkles (Fig. 14).



Figs. 11–14. *Pseudopoda spirembolus* sp. nov. from Okinawajima Island, Japan: 11–12, ♂ holotype (NSMT-Ar 4469); 13–14, ♀ paratype (NSMT-Ar 4222). — 11, Male left palp, ventral view; 12, male left palp, retrolateral view; 13, epigyne, ventral view; 14, vulva, dorsal view. (Scale in mm)

Color: As in male, but yellowish-brown. PS with fovea marked and with a thin dark margin. ST and CX yellow, without pattern. Posterior OS with extended white patch. Epigyne light redbrown.

Variability. White abdominal patch may be reduced in both sexes to a white bar.

Distribution. Japan, Okinawa Pref., Okinawajima Is.: Sukuta, Nago-shi; Benoki;Yona.

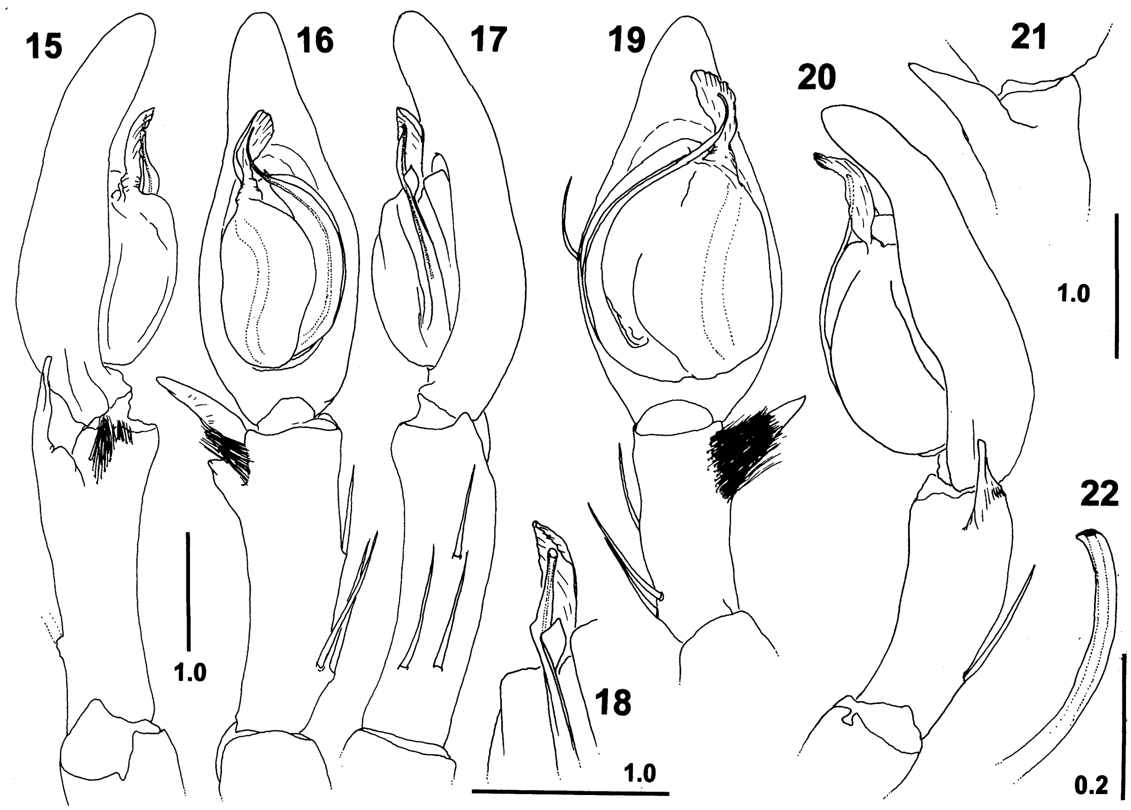
Etymology. Named after the long spiral embolus of the male, which is unique in the whole genus (Latin: *spira* means winding); noun in apposition.

Genus *Sinopoda* Jäger 1999

At present eigtheen *Sinopoda* species are described, additional fifteen undescribed species from Asia (mainly from China) are known to the senior author. No phylogenetic analysis is available for the whole genus. Within undescribed and described *Sinopoda* spp. at least one species group is supposed to be monophyletic: the *okinawana*-group.

Representatives of this group may be diagnosed best by male genital characters: 1. reduced embolic apophysis, 2. reduced ventral RTA and 3. distinct brush of stiff hairs at the base of the RTA. Included species are (in alphabetical order): *S. albofasciata* sp. nov., *S. derivata* sp. nov., *S. fasciculata* Jäger, Gao & Fei 2002, *S. hamata* (Fox 1937), *S. koreana* (Paik 1968), *S. okinawana* Jäger & Ono 2000, *S. tanikawai* Jäger & Ono 2000, *S. wangi* Song & Zhu 1999. The *okinawana*-group is distributed in Japan, Korea and China (Sichuan, Guizhou, Jiangxi). One trend of reduction within this species group is recognizable from the western (Sichuan) to the eastern parts (Japan): the embolic apophysis and the ventral RTA of westernmost species (*S. hamata*, *S. fasciculata*) are well developed, whereas those of easternmost species (*S. derivata* sp. nov.) turn to be a thin embolus without an embolic apophysis and a poorly developed ventral RTA. Although females of the *okinawana*-group generally show narrower copulatory ducts in comparison to other *Sinopoda* spp., those can only hardly be diagnosed and thus recognized as members of the *okinawana*-group without conspecific males. According to known females a trend is also recognizable in the female genitalia: in contrast to westernmost species the median part of the vulva in females of *S. derivata* and *S. tanikawai* is lengthened and bent dorsad.

Japanese specimens formerly attributed to *Sinopoda stellata* (Schenkel 1963) are described in this paper as new. Most likely Korean specimens determined as *S. stellata* (see Paik 1968, 1978, Namkung 2002, Kim 2002) belong also to



Figs. 15–18. *Sinopoda koreana* (Paik 1968): ♂ from Fukuoka, Japan (NHMK 2001 G). **Figs. 19–22.** *Sinopoda albofasciata* sp. nov.: ♂ holotype from Tokashiki Islands (NSMT-Ar. 4537). — 15–17, male right palp (15, retrolateral view; 16, ventral view; 17, prolateral view), 18, tip of embolus and conductor, prolateral view; 19–20, male left palp (19, ventral view; 20 retrolateral view; 21 distal part of male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 22, tip of embolus, ventral view. (Scales in mm)

the below described species. From the generally small distribution ranges of *Sinopoda* species it is supposed that *S. stellata* is endemic to Central China (type locality: Gansu Prov.). Therefore it is deleted from the list of Japanese spider species.

Sinopoda okinawana-group

Sinopoda koreana (Paik 1968)
Figs. 15–18

Heteropoda koreana Paik 1968: 205, figs. 1–2,7–21; 1978: 394, fig. 177.
Sinopoda koreana, - Namkung 2002: 497. Kim 2002: 289.

Material examined. 1♂ (PJ 1503), Tachibana-yama Hill, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka Pref., Kyushu, Japan, 26.VII.–6.VIII.1976, H. Makihara & Y. Kanamaru leg., by Malaise Trapping, *Heteropoda* sp., det. by Dr. Chiyoko Okuma; NHMK 2001 G.

Diagnosis. This species is related to *S. hamata* from Sichuan Prov, China. ♂♂ can be recognized by the following characters: 1. elongated shape of the cymbium, 2. embolic apophysis reduced, 3. dorsal RTA smaller than in *S. hamata* (Figs. 15–18).

Notes. This species was originally described by Paik (1968) from Korea. Although its type material was not examined by the authors, the present male from Kyushu can clearly be assigned to this species. It represents the first record of this species in Japan. Measurements (in mm): PL 8.3, PW 7.3, AW 3.5, OL 7.3, OW 4.7.

Sinopoda albofasciata sp. nov.
Figs. 19–22

Type material. ♂ holotype (PJ 1498), Southern part of Tokashiki Is., Ryukyu Isls., Japan, 24.VI.2000, Kensuke Imai leg., NSMT-Ar. 4537.

Diagnosis. ♂♂ Embolus thin and without distinct embolic apopyhsis, but (in contrast to *S. derivata* sp. nov.) with slightly bent tip of embolus. Dorsal RTA short (in contrast to *S. okinawana*) and pointed in ventral view (in contrast to *S. derivata* sp. nov.) (Figs. 19–22).

Description. ♂: Measurements (in mm) PL 5.8, PW 5.5, AW 2.6, PH 2.0, OL 7.2, OW 4.3. Eyes: AME 0.29, ALE 0.39, PME 0.35, PLE 0.45, AME-AME 0.21, AME-ALE 0.05, PME-PME 0.29, PME-PLE 0.43, AME-PME 0.42, ALE-PLE 0.38, CH AME 0.37, CH ALE 0.29. Measurements of palp and legs as in Table 6.

Leg formula: 2143, spination: PP 131, 101(2), 2101, 100, FE I–III 323, IV 32(3)1, PA 101, TI 2326, MT I 2024, II 2(1)024, III 2026, IV 3036.

Ventral part of RTA reduced, dorsal part simple, straight in a lateral view (Fig. 20; curved in *S. okinawana*). Embolus arising in a 6.30-o'clock-position, running a (flattened) half-circle. Tip of embolus bent at a right angle. Sperm-duct almost straight (Fig. 19).

Color: Light brown with brown markings. PS with a light longitudinal median and a light transversal posterior band, in darker lateral half with a submarginal row of indistinct lighter patches. ST, CX, Labium, gnathocoxae and ventral FE pale yellow without pattern. FE dorsally with dark spine patches, these consisting of dark hairs. Other parts of legs brown without pattern. OS dorsally with light longitudinal median band. Laterally with irregular pattern. Ventrally with light median band. [The holotype male has some white spots on the legs, which may be due to fungial activity after the specimen's death and which are not part of the natural coloration].

♀: unkown.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the light longitudinal median band on the prosoma (Latin: *albus* means white; Latin: *fascia* means color stripe); adjective.

Sinopoda derivata sp. nov.
Figs. 23–31

Type material. ♂ holotype (PJ 1501), Saromura, Nakanoshima Island, Tokara Islands, Kagoshima Pref., Japan, 3.X.1999, Y. Baba leg., NSMT-Ar 4824. ♀ paratype (PJ 1531), Nakanoshima Island, Tokara Islands, Kagoshima Pref., Japan, 3.X.1999, Y. Baba leg., NSMT-Ar 4823.

Further material examined. Sinopoda sp., 1♂ (PJ 1500), Nakanoshima Island, Tokara Islands, Kagoshima Pref., Japan, 24.VI.1973, H. Makihara leg., *Heteropoda venatoria*, det. by Dr. Chiyoko Okuma, NHMK 2001 J.

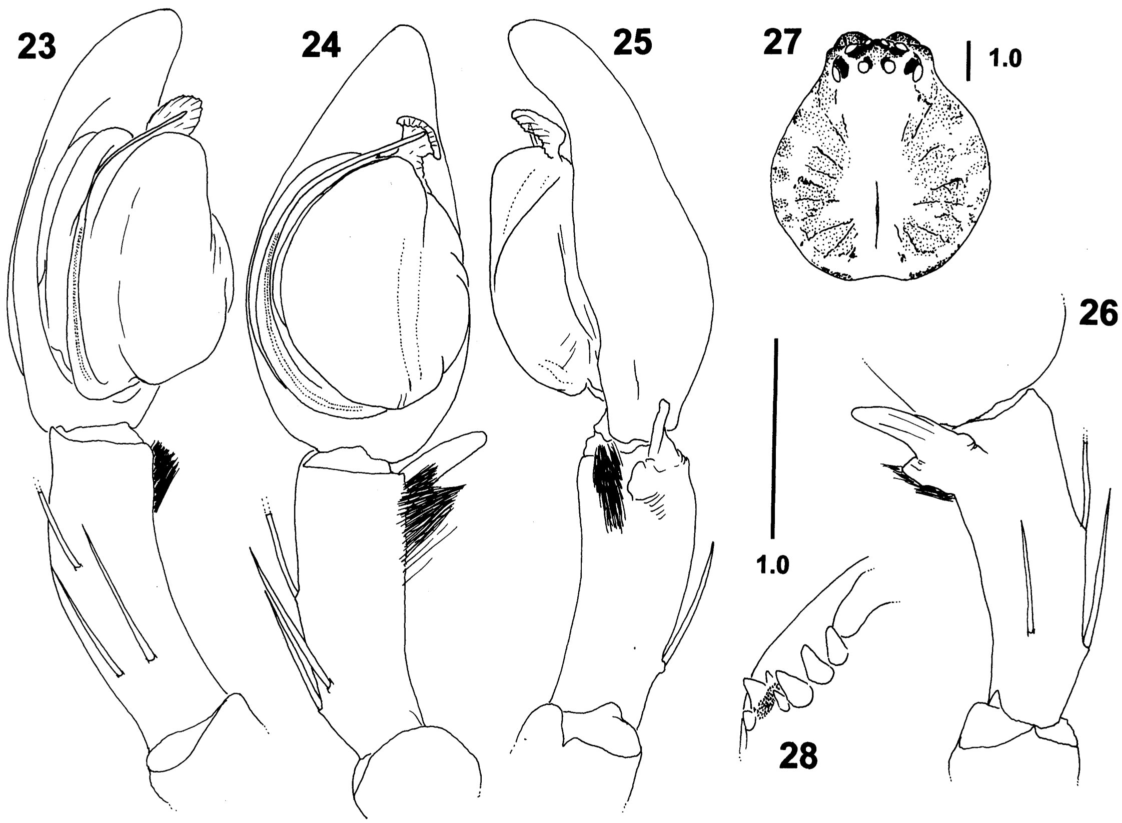
Diagnosis. ♂♂ Embolus thin, without embolic apophysis, running a semi-circle, without a distal bend (Figs. 23–24), ♀♀ genitalia similar to those of *Sinopoda tanikawai* Jäger & Ono 2000, but individuals generally smaller and with the following differences in the genitalia: 1. tip of anterior appendices of vulva straight (Fig. 30; bent in *S. tanikawai*), 2. lateral ends of both rims of lateral lobes and epigyneal pock-

Table 6. Measurements of palp and legs of *Sinopoda albofasciata* sp. nov. (♂ holotype)

♂	Fe	Pa	Ti	Mt	Ta	Total
Pp	3.5	1.6	2.0	–	2.9	10.0
I	7.0	2.8	7.2	6.7	2.5	26.2
II	7.8	3.0	7.8	7.2	2.5	28.3
III	6.2	2.5	5.6	5.4	1.9	21.6
IV	6.8	2.4	6.1	6.5	2.2	24.0

Table 7. Measurements of palp and legs of *Sinopoda derivata* sp. nov. (♂ holotype; legs II missing)

♂	Fe	Pa	Ti	Mt	Ta	Total
Pp	3.0	1.4	1.9	–	2.5	8.8
I	6.7	2.8	7.0	6.7	2.4	25.6
II	–	–	–	–	–	–
III	6.2	2.6	5.7	5.4	2.0	21.9
IV	6.5	2.3	6.0	6.1	2.2	23.1



Figs. 23–28. *Sinopoda derivata* sp. nov.: ♂ holotype from Tokara Islands, Japan (NSMT-Ar 4824). — 23–25, male left palp (23, prolateral view; 24, ventral view; 25, retrolateral view; 26, male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 27, prosoma, dorsal view; 28, chelicera, ventral view. (Scales in mm)

ets are close together (Fig. 29; separated in *S. tanikawai*), 3. posterior margin of epigyne distinctly bilobate (Fig. 29; only slightly bilobate in *S. tanikawai*).

Description. ♂: Measurements (in mm) PL 5.8, PW 5.2, AW 2.7, PH 1.9, OL 5.5, OW 3.6. Eyes: AME 0.28, ALE 0.44, PME 0.32, PLE 0.44, AME-AME 0.18, AME-ALE 0.07, PME-PME 0.28, PME-PLE 0.41, AME-PME 0.43, ALE-PLE 0.38, CH AME 0.34, CH ALE 0.28. Measurements of palp and legs as in Table 7.

Leg formula: 2143, spination: PP 131,101,2101, FE I,III 323, IV 321, PA I,III 101, IV 100, TI 2326, MT I 2024, III 3034, IV 3036.

Palpal tarsus longer than tibia. Embolus arising from the tegulum in a 6-o'clock-position. Tip of embolus straight. Tegular sperm duct straight. Tip of RTA blunt (Fig. 24). RTA with a small ventral part (Fig. 25–26).

Color: Yellowish-brown to light-brown. PS with two dark longitudinal bands. Head region dark. Margins spotted irregularly dark and bright (Fig. 27). CC brown with dark longitudinal bands, these with bristles. FE yellow with brown spine patches and irridescent hairs. Distal leg joints (PA to TA) darker. ST and ventral CX pale yellow without pattern. Dorsal OS with brighter region above heart and three pair of dark patches at the muscle sigillae, the second pair the largest. Lateral OS with irregular pattern. Ventral OS with a bright longitudinal band. Within this band two longitudinal rows of muscle sigillae.

Table 8. Measurements of palp and legs of *Sinopoda derivata* sp. nov. (♀ paratype)

♀	Fe	Pa	Ti	Mt	Ta	Total
Pp	2.4	1.4	1.7	–	2.4	7.9
I	5.5	2.8	5.2	4.5	1.6	19.6
II	6.3	2.9	5.5	4.8	1.7	21.2
III	5.5	2.6	4.7	3.8	1.5	18.1
IV	5.7	2.3	4.9	4.7	1.8	19.4

♀: Measurements (in mm) PL 6.2, PW 5.5, AW 3.3, PH 2.0, OL 8.3, OW 5.0. Eyes: AME 0.31, ALE 0.43, PME 0.32, PLE 0.42, AME-AME 0.27, AME-ALE 0.10, PME-PME 0.36, PME-PLE 0.46, AME-PME 0.45, ALE-PLE 0.48, CH AME 0.38, CH ALE 0.29. Measurements of palp and legs as in Table 8.

Leg formula: 2143, spination: PP 131,101,2121,1014, FE I–III 323, IV 321, PA 001, TI I 2(1)026, II–III 2026, IV 21(2)26, MT I–II 1014, III 2016, IV 3036. Palpal claw with 7 (right) and 8 (left) teeth.

Epigyneal rims forming semi-circles, running parallel to posterior margin. Epigyneal bands partly fragmented (Fig. 29). Median part of vulva bent dorsad (Fig. 31).

Color: As in male, but generally darker and markings more distinct.

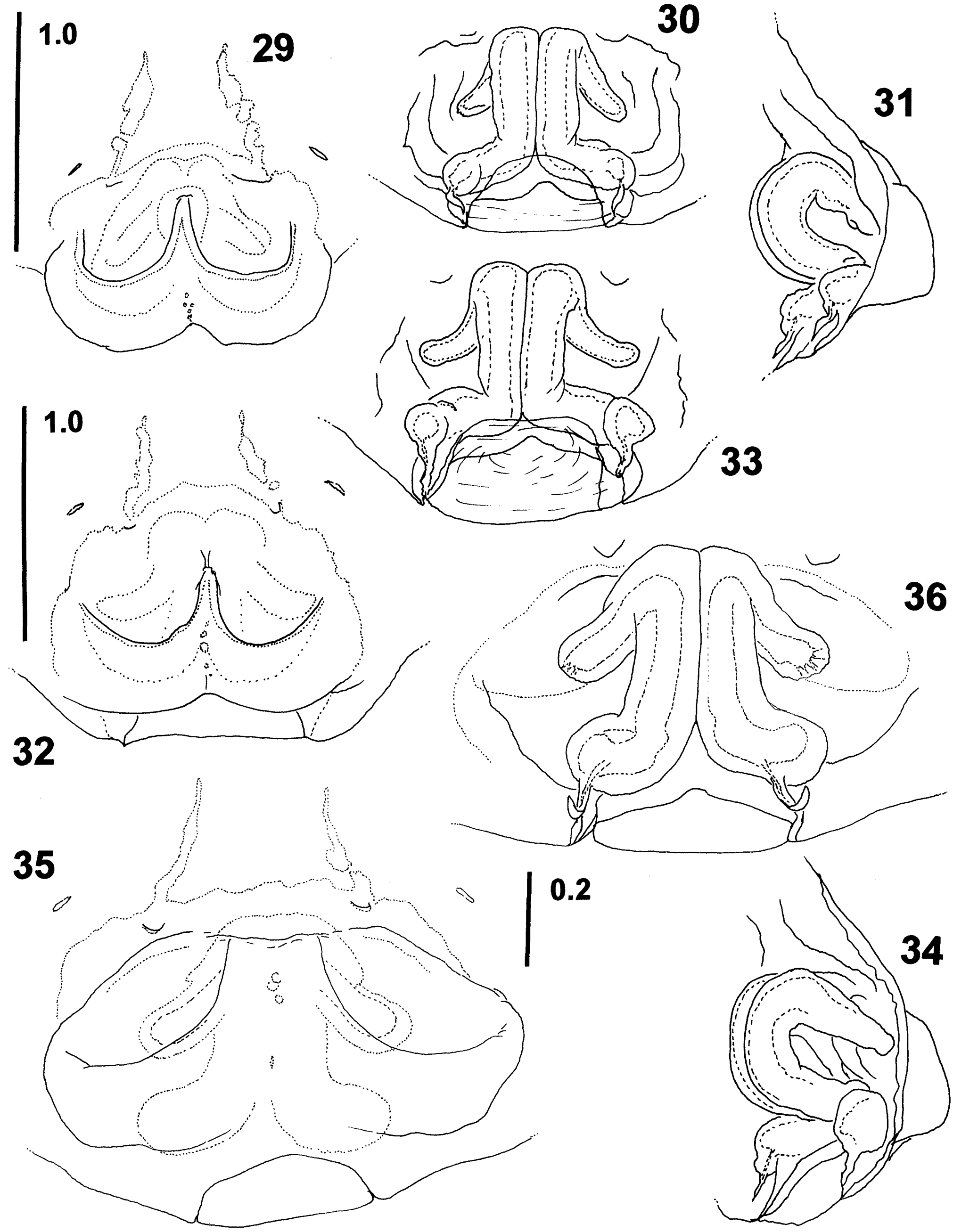
Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Etymology. With its unique palpal characters (reduction of embolus, embolic apopyhsis, RTA) this species is considered strongly derived in comparison to other species of the *okinawana*-group (Latin: *derivatus* means derived); adjective.

Sinopoda tanikawai Jäger & Ono 2000
Figs. 32–34

Material examined. 1♀ (PJ 1710), Honcha Pass, Amami-ôshima Is., Kagoshima Pref., Japan, 28–VIII–1989. A. Tanikawa leg. NSMT-Ar 3721.

Notes. Although genitalia of the present specimen are slightly different from those of the holotype (Jäger & Ono



Figs. 29–31. *Sinopoda derivata* sp. nov.: ♀ paratype from Tokara Islands, Japan (NSMT-Ar 4823). **Figs. 32–34.** *Sinopoda tanikawai* Jäger & Ono 2000: ♀ from Amami-ôshima Island, Japan (NSMT-Ar 3721). **Figs. 35–36.** *Sinopoda ogatai* sp. nov.: ♀ paratype from Mt. Horaiji-san, Japan (NSMT-Ar. 4470). — 29,32,35, Epigyne, ventral view; 30, 33, 36, vulva, dorsal view; 31,34, vulva, lateral view. (Scales in mm)

2000), the both specimens are considered conspecific. For diagnostic characters see diagnosis of *S. derivata* sp. nov. The present female is smaller than the type specimen: PL 7.6, PW 6.8, AW 4.2, PH 2.5, OL 8.7, OW 4.7.

Sinopoda okinawana Jäger & Ono 2000

Material examined. 1♀ (PJ 1459), Yona, Kunigami-son, Okinawajima Is., Japan, 4.X.1994, Takeshi Sasaki leg., NSMT-Ar 4468.

Notes. Genital characters fit with diagnosis and description in Jäger & Ono (2000). As this female is larger than the known specimens, measurements of PS and OS are listed here: PL 6.5, PW 5.5, AW 3.4, PH 2.0, OL 6.6, OW 4.0.

Two un-grouped *Sinopoda* species

Sinopoda ogatai sp. nov.
Figs. 35–41

Heteropoda sp., - Ogata 1999: 110, figs. 14–16, 41.

Type material. ♂ holotype (PJ 1456), Horaiji-san, Horai-cho, Minamishitara-gun, Aichi Pref., Honshu, Japan, 23.V.1993, Kiyoto Ogata leg., NSMT-Ar. 4471. ♀ paratype (PJ 1458), same location as holotype, 22.V.1993, Kiyoto Ogata leg., NSMT-Ar. 4470.

Diagnosis. ♂♂ Embolic apophysis extending clearly above tip of embolus. Dorsal branch of retrolateral apophysis thin (Figs. 37–41), ♀♀ difficult to separate from *Sinopoda stellatops* sp. nov. without males (compare also diagnosis of *S. stellatops* sp. nov.), but two differences are recognizable in comparison to the latter species: 1. posterior part of vulva larger than anterior appendices (Fig. 36), 2. anterior bands of the epigyneal field longer than in *S. stellatops* sp. nov. (Fig. 35)

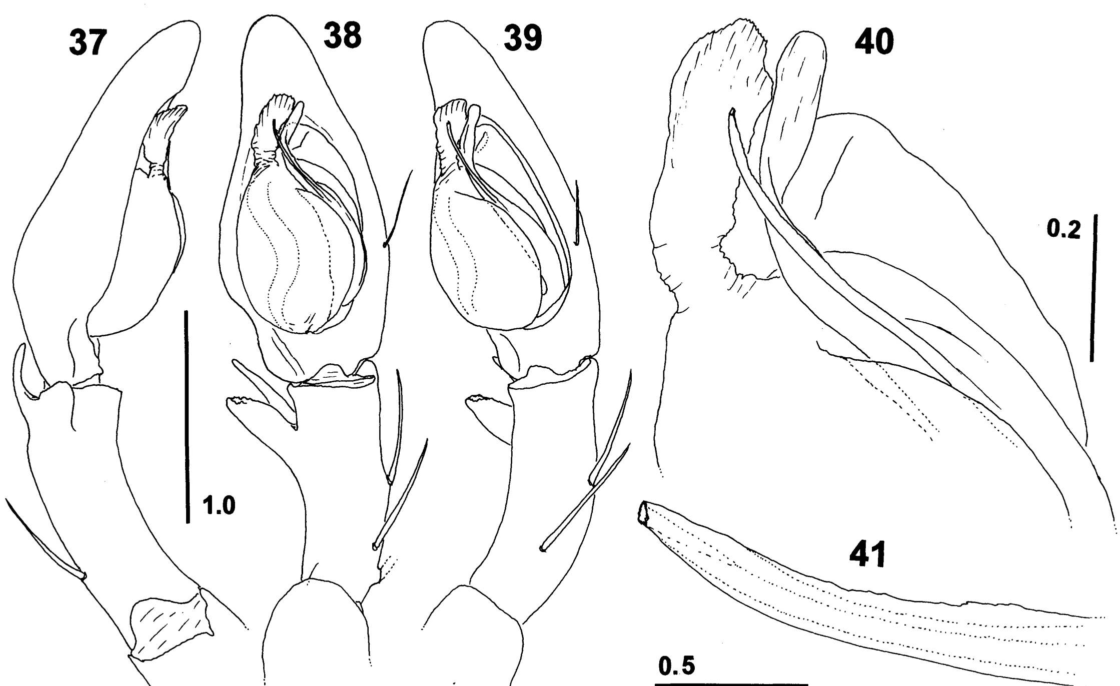
Description. ♂: Measurements (in mm) PL 4.4, PW 3.9, AW 2.0, PH 1.4, OL 4.4, OW 2.7. Eyes: AME 0.21, ALE 0.31, PME 0.22, PLE 0.31, AME-AME 0.17, AME-ALE 0.04, PME-PME 0.22, PME-PLE 0.28, AME-PME 0.29, ALE-PLE 0.27, CH AME 0.22, CH ALE 0.24. Measurements of palp and legs as in Table 9.

Leg formula: 2143, spination: PP 13(4)1, 0(1)01(2), 2101, 1(2)00, FE I–II 323, III 323(2), IV 321, PA 001, TI 2326, MT I–II 2024, III 3026, IV 3036.

Color: Yellow-brown without distinct pattern. Ventral body and CX pale yellow. PS with slight radial markings and slightly marked fovea. Dorsal and lateral OS with ir-

Table 9. Measurements of palp and legs of *Sinopoda ogatai* sp. nov. (♂ holotype)

♂	Fe	Pa	Ti	Mt	Ta	Total
Pp	2.2	1.2	1.4	–	1.8	6.6
I	5.1	2.2	5.1	4.8	1.6	18.8
II	5.9	2.2	5.8	5.5	1.7	21.1
III	4.9	2.1	4.3	3.7	1.5	16.5
IV	5.2	1.9	4.4	4.7	1.7	17.9



Figs. 37–41. *Sinopoda ogatai* sp. nov.: ♂ holotype from Mt. Horaiji-san, Japan (NSMT-Ar 4471). — 37–39, male right palp (37, retrolateral view; 38, ventral view; 39, prolateral view); 40, tip of embolus with conductor, ventral view; 41, tip of embolus, ventral view. (Scales in mm)

Table 10. Measurements of palp and legs of *Sinopoda ogatai* sp. nov. (♀ paratype)

♀	Fe	Pa	Ti	Mt	Ta	Total
Pp	1.9	1.2	1.5	–	1.9	6.5
I	4.4	2.1	4.1	3.5	1.3	15.4
II	4.9	2.2	4.5	3.7	1.4	16.7
III	4.5	2.0	3.5	3.2	1.2	14.4
IV	4.8	1.8	4.1	4.1	1.4	16.2

regular red-brown pattern.

♀: Measurements (in mm) PL 5.2, PW 4.6, AW 2.8, PH 2.0, OL 6.6, OW 4.1. Eyes: AME 0.21, ALE 0.35, PME 0.25, PLE 0.34, AME-AME 0.24, AME-ALE 0.07, PME-PME 0.32, PME-PLE 0.41, AME-PME 0.39, ALE-PLE 0.36, CH AME 0.35, CH ALE 0.28. Measurements of palp and legs as in Table 10.

Leg formula: 2413, spination: PP 131,101,2121,101(2)4, FE I–III 323, IV 321, PA I 001(0), II 001, III 001(0), IV 001, TI I 2(1)026, II–III 2026, IV 2226, MT I 0004, II 1014, III 2016, IV 3036.

CC with 3 anterior and 3 (left) and 4 (right) posterior teeth. Palpal claw with 8 teeth.

Color: As in male, but generally darker.

Notes. The coloration in ethanol differs from that when the spider is alive. Ogata (1999: fig. 41) shows a photograph of the female, where the specimen appears darker. The differences in the preserved specimen may be caused by fading or by loosing hairs, which could be rubbed off during catching or transporting the specimen.

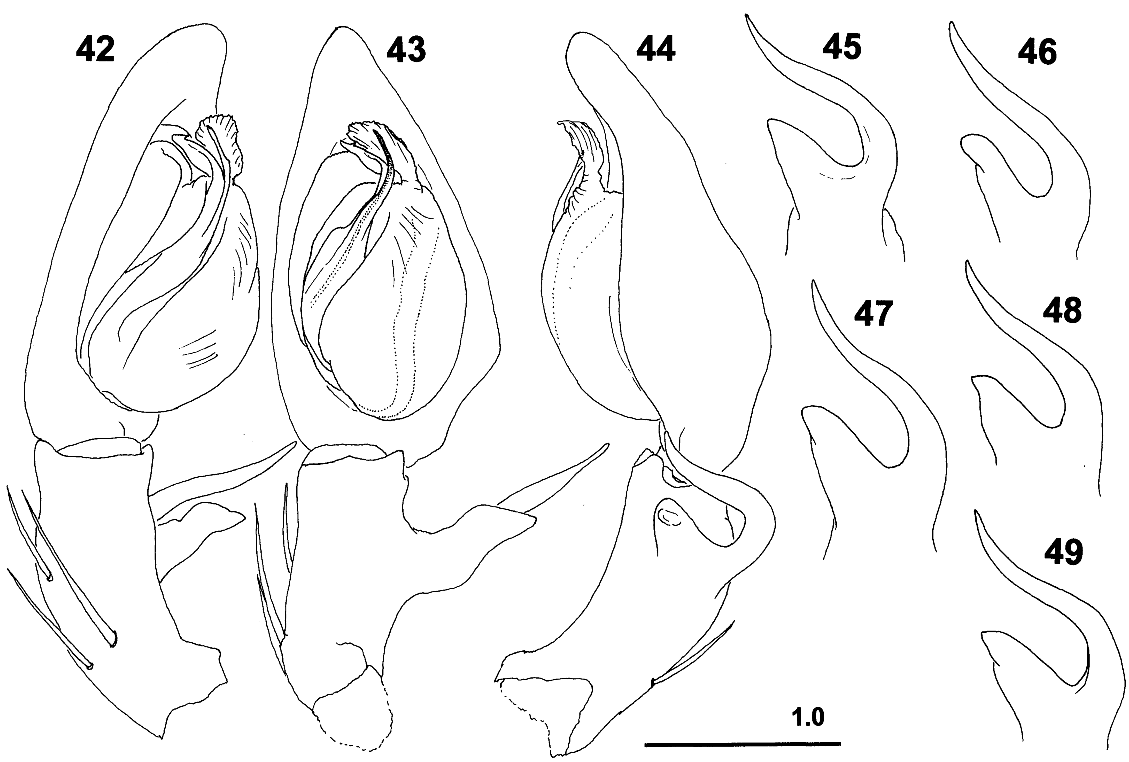
Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Etymology. In honor to the collector Mr. Kiyoto Ogata, who recognized and illustrated this species already; noun in genitive.

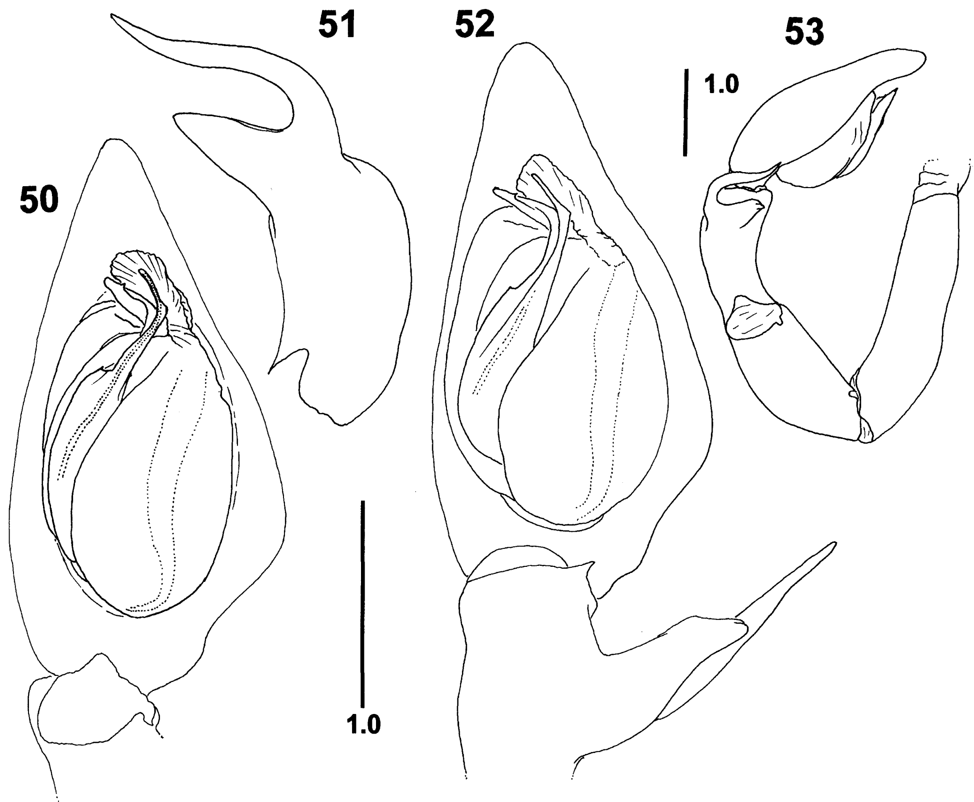
Sinopoda stellatops sp. nov.
Figs. 42–82

Heteropoda stellata, - Chikuni 1989: 131, fig. 3. Yaginuma 1986: 200: fig. 3.
Sinopoda sp. cf. *stellata*, - Jäger & Ono 2000: 56, figs. 46–52.
Sinopoda stellata, - Namkung 2002: 498. Kim 2002: 289.

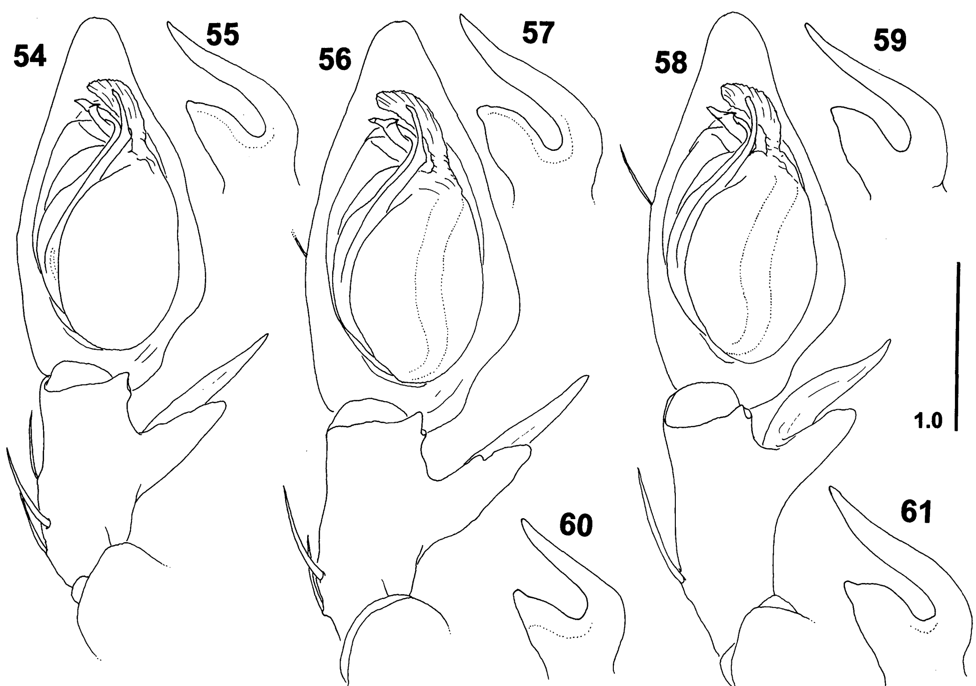
Type material. ♂ holotype (PJ 1504), Tachibana-yama Hill, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka Pref., Kyushu, Japan, 8–14.VII.1979, K. Yamagishi leg., by Yellow Pan Trapping [+ 3 juv.], *Heteropoda stellata*, det. by Dr. Chiyoko Okuma, NHMK 2001 C. 4♂, 2♀, paratypes (PJ 1505–1508, 1509–1510), with same data as holotype. 3♂, 3♀, paratypes (PJ 1511–1513, 1514–1516), with same data as holotype, but with collecting date: 15.–22.VII.1979, NHMK 2001 B. 5♂, 8♀, paratypes (PJ 1517–1521, 1522–1529), with same data as holotype, but with collecting date: 22.–28.VII.1979, NHMK 2001 A. 1♂ (PJ 1533), Yunohara, Fuji-cho, Saga Pref., Kyushu, Japan, 15.–23.VII.1979, C. Okuma & K. Baba leg., by Yellow Pan Trapping, *Heteropoda stellata* det. Dr.



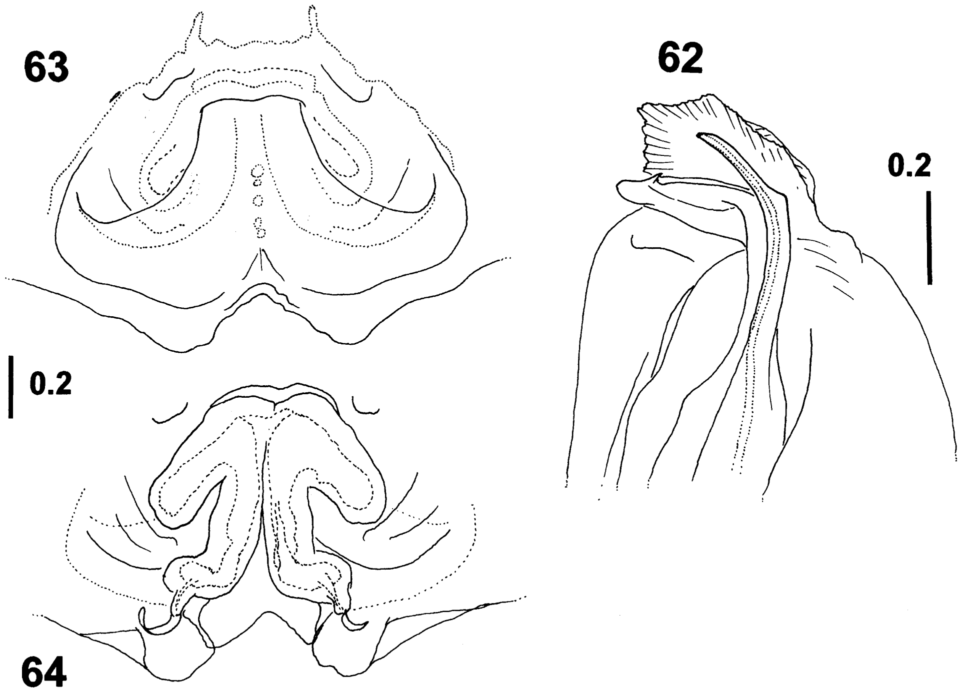
Figs. 42–49. *Sinopoda stellatops* sp. nov. from Tachibana-yama, Kyushu, Japan.: 42–45, ♂ holotype (NHMK 2001 C, PJ 1505); 46–49, ♂ paratypes (NHMK 2001 A: 46, PJ 1520, 47, PJ 1517, 48, PJ 1519, 49, PJ 1521). — 42–44, male left palp (42, prolateral view; 43, ventral view; 44, retrolateral view; 45–49, RTA, variability, dorso-retrolateral view. (Scale in mm)



Figs. 50–53. *Sinopoda stellatops* sp. nov.: ♂ paratypes from Tachibana-yama, Kyushu, Japan.: 50–51, NHMK 2001 B (PJ 1511); 52–53, NHMK 2001 A (PJ 1517). — 50, 52, male left palp, ventral view; 51, RTA, dorso-retrolateral view; 53, male right palp, retrolateral view. (Scales in mm)



Figs. 54–61. *Sinopoda stellatops* sp. nov.: 54–55, ♂ from Shimane, Japan (NSMT-Ar 3702); 56–57, ♂ from Hiroshima, Japan (NSMT-Ar 3704); 58–59, ♂ from Hiroshima, Japan (NSMT-Ar 4210); 60, ♂ from Kagawa, Japan (NSMT-Ar 4208); 61, ♂ from Hiroshima, Japan (NSMT-Ar 4209). — 54, 56, 58, male left palp, ventral view; 55, 57, 59–61, RTA, dorso-retrolateral view. (Scale in mm)



Figs. 62–64. *Sinopoda stellatops* sp. nov. from Tachibana-yama, Kyushu, Japan (NHMK 2001 C): 62, ♂ holotype (PJ 1505); 63–64, ♀ paratype (PJ 1509). — 62, Tip of embolus with conductor, ventral view; 63, epigyne, ventral view; 64, vulva, dorsal view. (Scales in mm)

Chiyoko Okuma, NHMK 2001 E.

Further material examined. 1♂ (PJ 1332), 1♀ (PJ 1333) Shionoe-cho, Kagawa-gun, Kagawa Pref., Shikoku, Japan, 1.XI.1989, Yoh Ihara leg., NSMT-Ar. 4208. 1♂ (PJ 1334), Shimokinbara, Kuchiwa-cho, Hiba-gun, Hiroshima Pref., 7.V.1989, Yoh Ihara leg., NSMT-Ar 4209. 1♀ (PJ 1335), Kamisaibara-mura, Tomata-gun, Okayama Pref., Honshu, Japan, 14.X.1990, Yoh Ihara leg., NSMT-Ar 4207. 1♂ (PJ 1336), Mugidani, Yuki-cho, Saeki-gun, Hiroshima Pref., Honshu, Japan, 14.X.1989, Yoh Ihara leg., NSMT-Ar 4210. 1♀ (PJ 1337), Uchiodani, Yuki-cho, Saeki-gun, Hiroshima Pref., 21.I.1990, Yoh Ihara leg., NSMT-Ar 4211. 1♀ (PJ 938), Tonbara-cho, Iishi-gun, Shimane Pref., Honshu, Japan, 11.III.1990, Y. Ihara leg., Y. Ihara det., *Heteropoda stellata* Schenkel 1936, NSMT-Ar 3701. 1♀ (PJ 939), Kurome, Soryo-cho, Konu-gun, Hiroshima Pref., Japan, 3.XI.1990, Y. Ihara leg., Y. Ihara det., *Heteropoda stellata* Schenkel 1936, NSMT-Ar. 3703. 1♂ (PJ 940), Kami-ai, Nita-cho, Nita-gun, Shimane Pref., Japan, 15.X.1989, Y. Ihara leg., Y. Ihara det., *Heteropoda stellata* Schenkel 1936, NSMT-Ar. 3702. 1♂ PJ 941), Kuchiwa-cho, Hiba-gun, Hiroshima Pref., Honshu, Japan, 20.IV.1989, Y. Ihara leg., Y. Ihara det., *Heteropoda stellata* Schenkel 1936, NSMT-Ar 3704. 1♀ (PJ 1534), Mt. Kuju-san, Oita Pref., Kyushu, Japan, 23.–24.IX.1979, H. Makihara leg., *Heteropoda stellata*, det. by Chiyoko Okuma, NHMK 2001 F.

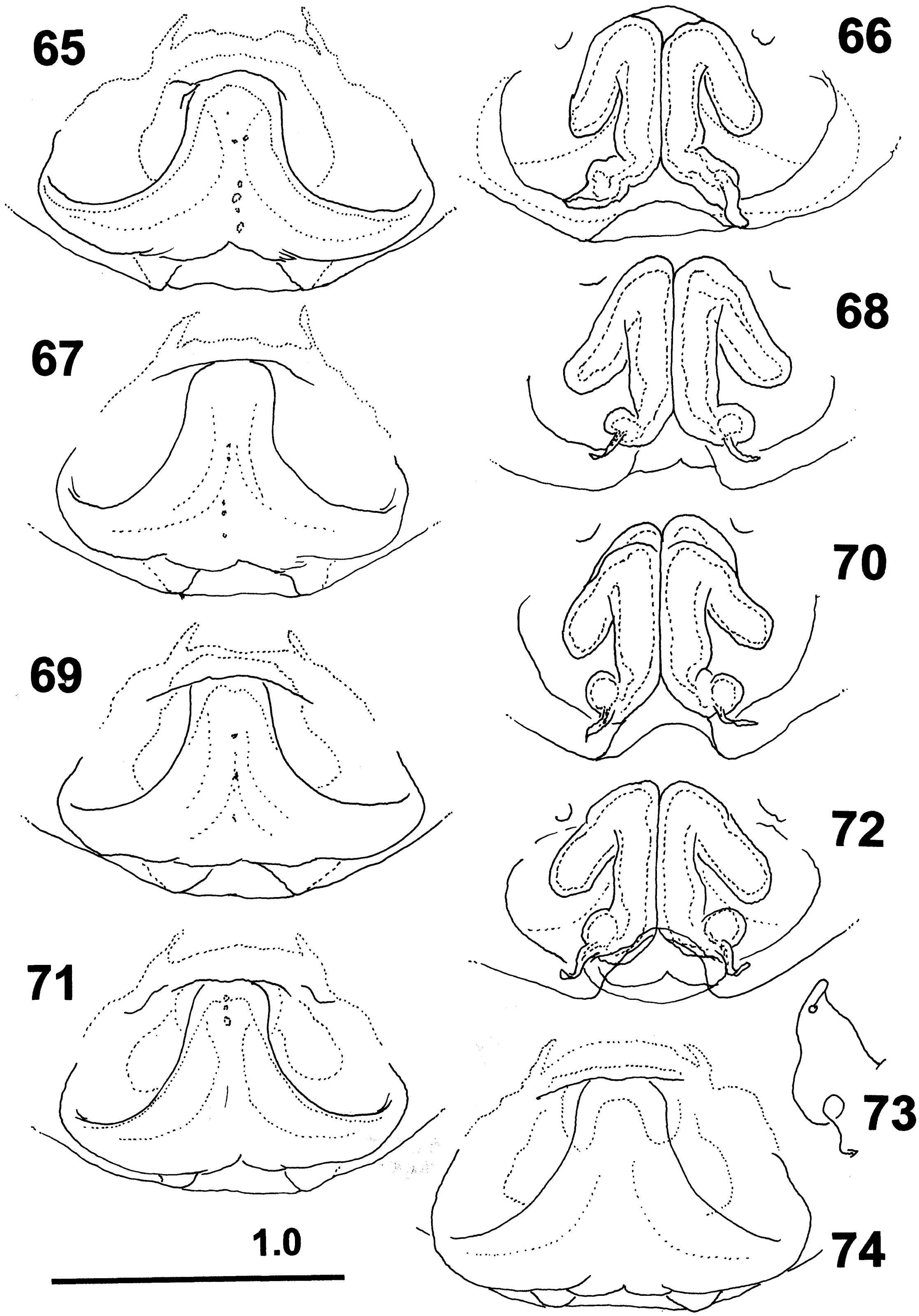
Diagnosis. ♂♂ embolic apophysis with a distal tooth (Figs. 43,50,52), dorsal RTA slender, digitiform and pointed at apex in a dorso-retrolateral view (Figs. 45–49,51). ♀♀ Difficult to identify without males, but following combination of characters may help with identification (compare also diagnosis of *S. ogatai* sp. nov.): epigyneal field with short anterior bands, anterior ends of lateral lobes of epigyne close to lateral ends of epigyneal pockets, ledges of lateral lobes reaching the middle of epigyneal field (Figs. 63,75–82), anterior appendices of vulva larger than posterior parts of vulva (Figs. 64,66,68,70,72).

Description of ♂ and ♀ see Jäger & Ono (2000: 56). Measurements of specimens from Kyushu first with measurements of individuals from Honshu and Shikoku in parentheses: ♂♂ PL 4.8–6.0 (4.5–5.6), OL 5.0–6.2 (4.7–6.4). ♀♀ PL 4.4–6.1 (4.4–5.1), OL 5.2–8.3 (4.8–6.1)

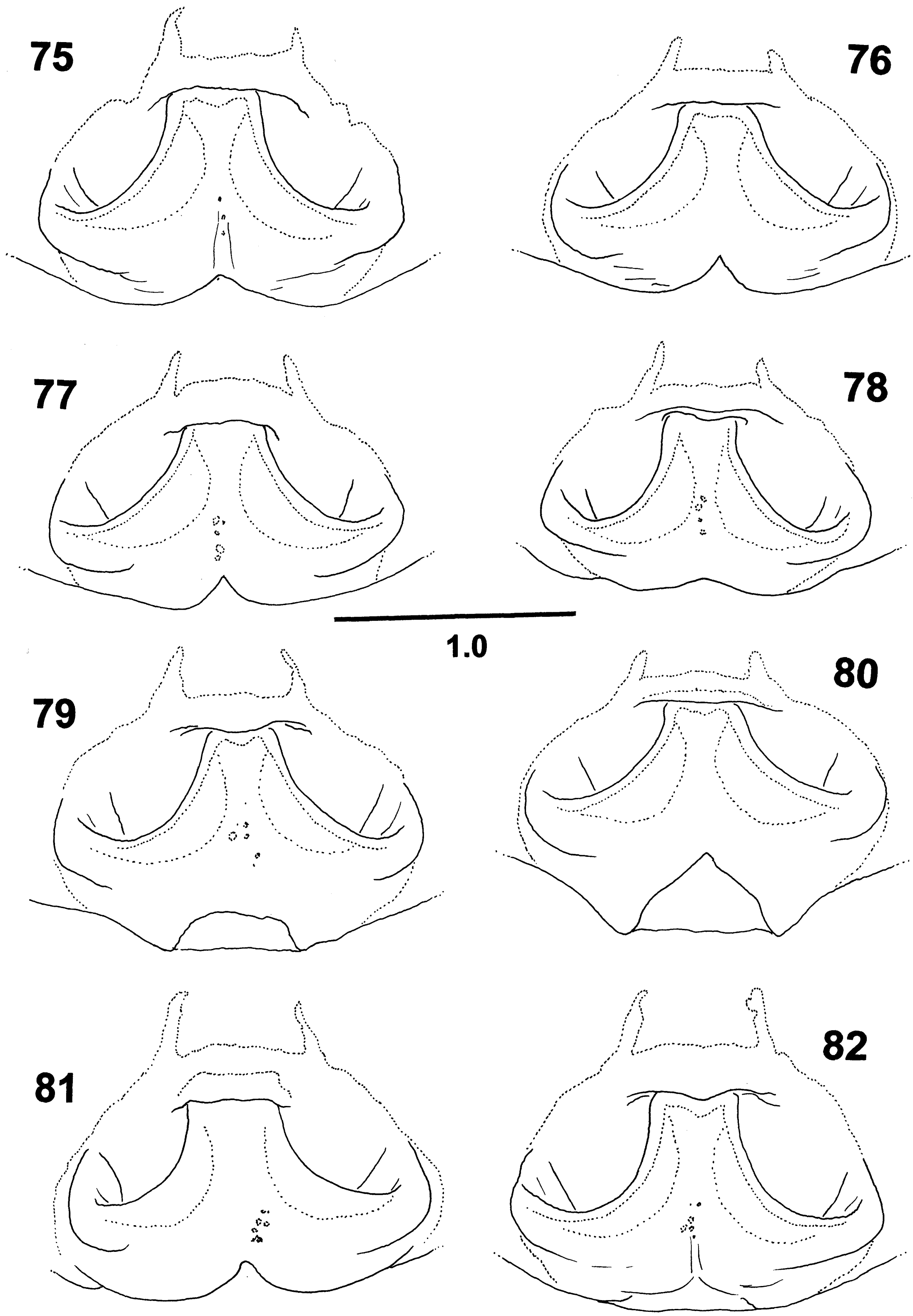
Distribution. Japan: Honshu (Hiroshima Pref., Okayama Pref., Shimane Pref.), Shikoku (Kagawa Pref.), Kyushu (Fukuoka Pref., Oita Pref., Saga Pref.); Korea.

Variability. Populations from Honshu and Shikoku respectively show differences in genital structures: in males of populations from the latter two islands the distal tooth of the embolic apophysis is more pronounced, i.e. a transversal rim runs across the embolic apophysis and marks a triangle-shaped structure. The dorsal RTA in a dorso-retrolateral view (Figs. 55,57,59–61) is not as slender as in populations from Kyushu. The proximal margin of the ventral RTA in a ventral view is straight (Figs. 54,56,58), while it is undulated in specimens from Kyushu (Figs. 43,52). The base of the embolus is strongly covered by the tegular furrow in individuals from Honshu and Shikoku (Figs. 54,56,58; Jäger & Ono 2000: fig. 51), while the embolic base of Kyushu specimens is more visible (Figs. 43,50,52).

In females from Kyushu additional rims are present,



Figs. 65–74. *Sinopoda stellatops* sp. nov.: 65–66, ♀ from Hiroshima, Japan (NSMT-Ar 4211); 67–68, ♀ from Hiroshima, Japan (NSMT-Ar 3703); 69–70, ♀ from Shimane, Japan (NSMT-Ar 3701); 71–73, ♀ from Okayama, Japan (NSMT-Ar 4207); 74, ♀ from Kuju-san, Kyushu, Japan (NHMK 2001 F). — 65, 67, 69, 72, 74, epigyne, ventral view; 66, 68, 70, 72, vulva, dorsal view; 73, schematic course of internal duct system, dorsal view. (Scale in mm)



Figs. 75–82. *Sinopoda stellatops* sp. nov., ♀ paratypes from Tachibana-yama, Kyushu, Japan (NHMK 2001 A). — Epigyne, ventral view. (Scale in mm)

which are located in an anterior position of the epigyneal pockets (Figs. 63,75–82). In contrast, individuals from Honshu and Shikoku lack these additional rims. (Figs. 65,67,69,71).

Beside the above listed differences in the genitalia individuals from Kyushu are generally larger than those from Honshu or Shikoku and possess larger epigynes respectively.

The listed differences may be caused by geographical separation of the populations. That could give rise to speak of subspecies. But as no larger series were examined and as at least in one specimen the consistency of these differences is interrupted (1♀, PJ 1534, from Mt. Kuju-san, Oita Pref., Kyushu; Fig. 74), we refuse to describe these forms as new subspecies, but as cases of intraspecific variability. More detailed investigations on the populations in Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu could enlighten relationships between them and the taxonomical status of the different forms.

Etymology. Female genital characters are similar to those of *Sinopoda stellata* (Schenkel 1963) as illustrated in the original description by Schenkel. Because of this similarity the present specimens were formerly misidentified and listed as *Sinopoda* (*Heteropoda*) *stellata*. (Greek: *ops* means appearance); adjective.

Acknowledgments

We gratefully thank the collectors of the material, what was made available for this research: K. Baba, Yuki Baba, Yoh Ihara, Kensuke Imai, Yuji Kanamaru, Hiroshi Makihara, Kiyoto Ogata, the late Dr. Chiyoko Okuma, Takeshi Sasaki, Dr. Akio Tanikawa, Dr. Kenzo Yamagishi. We also thank two anonymous reviewers for helpful comments on the manuscript.

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Erratum 訂正

Kronestedt, K. & Marusik, Y. M. 2002. On *Acantholycosa solituda* (Levi & Levi) and *A. sterneri* (Marusik) (Araneae: Lycosidae), a pair of geographically distant allied species. Acta Arachnologica, 51(1): 63–71.

Unfortunately, in the above paper, the caption of Map 1 on page 71 was erroneously printed. P. 71. caption of map 1. "*Acantholycosa solituda* (solid circles) and *A. sterneri* (asterisks)" should read "*Acantholycosa solituda* (asterisks) and *A. sterneri* (solid circles)"

The editor would like to apologize for any confusion this may have caused.

The correct version is reproduced below. Please photocopy the slip and paste it at an appropriate position on the page 71.

おわびと訂正：本誌前号の上記論文の Map 1 の説明文に誤りがありました。正しくは下記のとおりです。

Map 1. Collection localities of *Acantholycosa solituda* (asterisks) and *A. sterneri* (solid circles). An open circle nearby Lake Baikal refers to specimen from Irkutsk without precise locality and date.

Acta Arachnologica Vol. 51, No. 2 掲載論文の和文要旨

ロシア沿海州からの興味のもたれる数種のクモの新記録（pp. 93–98）

Tatyana I. Oliger[1], Yuri M. Marusik[2], Seppo Koponen[3]（Nizhnesvirski State Reserve, Russia; [2]IBPN RAS, Magadan, Russia, [3]Zoological Museum, University of Turku, Finland）(pp. 93–98)

ロシア沿海州から5科11属15種のクモの記録を掲げ，それぞれの分布を表示した．これらのうち1科，5属，10種はロシアから初めて，14種は沿海州では初めての記録である．コモリグモ科の1属 *Triccosta* Roewer 1960 を再び有効とし，*Larinioides chabarovi* (Bakhavalov 1981) の標徴形質を掲げた．アジア極東におけるマシラグモ科とヤミサラグモ属 *Arcuphantes*（サラグモ科）の分類について議論した．（和訳：編集委員会）

あまり知られていないカニグモ属の1種 *Xysticus kulczynskii* Wiezbicki 1903（クモ目カニグモ科）の再記載（pp. 99–104）

Dmitri V. Logunov[1], Yuri M. Marusik[2], Seppo Koponen[3]（[1]The Manchester Museum, The University of Manchester, UK; [2]IBPN RAS, Magadan, Russia; [3]Zoological Museum, University of Turku, Finland）(pp. 99–104)

これまで正体が不明瞭であったカニグモ属の1種 *Xysticus kulczynskii* Wiezbicki 1903 をアゼルバイジャンとイランから新たに採集された材料にもとづき再記載した．雄は初めての報告である．近似種であるヨーロッパ産の *X. ferrrugineus* Menge 1876 との識別点を掲げた．（和訳：編集委員会）

日本産キレアミグモ属のクモ（pp. 105–107）

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ヤマキレアミグモは *Zygiella montata* (C. L. Koch 1834) に同定されてきたが，Levi (1974) の図，およびカナダ産の標本との照合の結果，*Zygiella dispar* (Kulczyński 1885) であることを確認し，再記載した．

日本産アシダカグモ科，II. 初記録となるカワリアシダカグモ属の新種およびコアシダカグモ属の新種（クモ目：アシダカグモ科：アシダカグモ亜科）（pp. 109–124）

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日本から *Pseudopoda*（カワリアシダカグモ属）を初めて記録し，それに所属する2新種 *Pseudopoda kasariana*（アマミカワリアシダカグモ—新称）および *P. spirembolus*（オキナワカワリアシダカグモ—新称）をそれぞれ奄美大島と沖縄島から記載した．*Sinopoda*（コアシダカグモ属）の4新種，*S. albofasciata*（シロスジコアシダカグモ—新称；渡嘉敷島），*S. derivata*（シマコアシダカグモ—新称；トカラ中ノ島），*S. ogatai*（オガタヒメアシダカグモ—新称；愛知県），*S. stellatops*（ヒメアシダカグモ；本州（中国地方），四国，九州北部）を記載し，*Sinopoda koreana* (Paik, 1968)（トライコアシダカグモ—新称）を日本からはじめて記録した．さらに *Sinopoda okinawana* Jäger & Ono, 2000（リュウキュウコアシダカグモ）と *S. tanikawai* Jäger & Ono, 2000（アマミコアシダカグモ）の採集記録を追加した．コアシダカグモ属のなかに，以下に掲げる種に基づいて新たにリュウキュウコアシダカグモ種群を設定した：*S. albofasciata*（日本），*S. derivata*（日本），*S. fasciculata* Jäger, Gao & Fei 2002（中国），*S. hamata* (Fox 1937)（中国），*S. koreana* (Paik 1968)（韓国，日本），*S. okinawana* Jäger & Ono 2000（日本），*S. tanikawai* Jäger & Ono 2000（日本），*S. wangi* Song & Zhu 1999（中国）．

従来ヒメアシダカグモに使用されていた *Sinopoda stellata* (Schenkel 1963) を日本のクモから削除した．同種は中国内陸部に固有の種と考えられる．

スマトラ島のカブリダニ類（ダニ目：カブリダニ科）(pp. 125–133

江原昭三（〒680–0001 鳥取市浜坂 2 丁目 15–7）(pp. 125–133)

高藤晃雄氏（京都大学）が 1981 年 12 月にインドネシアのスマトラ島で種々の植物から採集した標本が，この研究に用いられた．12 種のカブリダニが同定され，この中の 1 種は新種で，*Amblyseius* (*A.*) *sumatrensis* として記載された．他の 11 種はすべてスマトラからの新記録種である．これらのうち，従来あまりよく知られていない *Amblyseius* (*Neoseiulus*) *circellatus* Wu & Li 1983，および *Paraphytoseius seychellensis* Schicha & Corpuz-Raros 1985 については，再記載が与えられた．前者の雄はこのたび初めて記載された．残りの種の大部分については，主要な識別形質が記述された．

中国地方産のモリヒメグモ属（クモ目：ヒメグモ科）の 3 種
(pp. 135–137)

吉田　哉（〒990–2484 山形市篭田 2 丁目 7 番 16 号）

中国地方からモリヒメグモ属 *Robertus* の 3 種を記録した．そのうちの 1 種，ノジマモリヒメグモ（新称）*R. nojimai*，を新種として記載した．その他の 2 種，キタモリヒメグモ *R. sibiricus* Eskov 1987 およびサイトウモリヒメグモ *R. saitoi* Yoshida 1995，を岡山県および鳥取県から初めて記録した．キタモリヒメグモは本州新記録となる．

長野県産のタカユヒメグモ属（クモ目：ヒメグモ科）の 1 新種
(pp. 139–140)

吉田　哉（〒990–2484 山形市篭田 2 丁目 7 番 16 号）

長野県産のヒメグモ科タカユヒメグモ属 *Takayus* の 1 新種をフジサワヒメグモ（新称）*T. fujisawai* の名前で記載した．高山村山田牧場の上部標高 1,750 m ほどの尾根部分で，ウラジロモミ（ダケモミ）*Abies homolepis* Sieb. & Zucc.に網を張っているところを採集された．

南西諸島産のユウレイグモ属およびシモングモ属（クモ目，ユウレイグモ科）の 2 新種 (pp. 141–144)

入江照雄（〒860–0082　熊本市池田 2 丁目 19–11）

南西諸島産のユウレイグモ科の 2 新種，*Pholcus okinawaensis* オキナワユウレイグモ（新称，沖縄島産，与論島産）および *Spermophora yanbaruensis* ヤンバルユウレイグモ（新称，沖縄島産）を記載した．

日本初記録のソルホイオニダニ（ササラダニ亜目：オニダニ科）
(pp. 145–147)

島野智之[1]，坂田知世[2]，Roy A. Norton[2]（[1]〒960–2156 福島市荒井字原宿南 50　東北農業研究センター畑地利用部　畑土壌管理研究室; [2]College of Environmental Science and Forestry, State University of New York, USA）

Camisia solhoeyi Colloff（ソルホイオニダニ，新称）を初めて日本から記録した．本種は，胴背毛 h1 が他の胴背毛よりも短いという特徴によって日本に生息する他の近縁な種と区別できる．よく知られている *C. lapponica* (Trägårdh) は，本種と非常によく似ており，以前の *C. lapponica* の日本での記録は，再調査される必要があるかも知れない．